

GE WORKS  
THERS,

OMNIBUSES,  
NG WAGONS.

L GAHMAN,  
ro Cordo-Scts.

H ELLIONS PRINCE ALI  
IGHT ROAD WAGONS, OF AL

be first-class. All kinds of

Order!

SPECIALTY.

ed in Speed and Safety!

ated in its Equipment!

ditional Express Trains!

uperb Pullman Sleepers!

at Palace Day Coaches!

et through Car System!

ent Track & Steel Rails!

TENTION OF THE TRAVEL  
is called to the above adver-

sity.

TOLEDO.  
BASH &  
WESTERN  
WAY,

et East & West Fast Line

Baving Terminal at

Louis, Hannibal,

Knox, Rockford,

Elgin, and Peoria,

High Pullman Sleepers and Day

trains. Also running

to Toledo, Kansas City or St

Louis, and other points on

this Line. In addition to

stations are Decatur, Pitts-

field, Peru, Logansport, Fair-

field, Jacksonville, and in

Tickets and all necessary infor-

mation can be obtained at all Ticket Offices

conducting Lines.

W. L. MALCOLM,

Passenger and Ticket Agent.

—

Whittier,

Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

Office of McCall's College has been lever-

ed to the firm of Whittier & Co.

McCall's College, and the firm of

Whittier & Co. are now in

charge.

Or, if you have any ques-

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## THE LATE CONGRESS.

(From the Globe-Democrat.)  
The tame, inglorious ending of the Forty-fourth Congress renders it somewhat difficult to recall the flourish of trumpets with which it entered upon its disappointing career. It represented not merely a popular majority such as would ordinarily suffice to ensure at least a successful, if not a brilliant term of office but it represented so complete a reversal of popular opinion as sufficed to clothe the representatives of the majority with more than an ordinary prestige. The Republican party had been tried and had not failed to experience the results of an excessive and too long continued preponderance; it had begun to act as if it had no opposition to dread, and its legislation and its administration were alike matters of dissatisfaction. Its offices were badly filled and badly administered, its revenues were wasted, its laws were weak or worse than weak, it had failed to secure peace at the South and prosperity at the North, and botched the Indians, in a word, it had done the things it ought not to have done, and had let undone the things it ought to have done, and its power must come to an end. The long-tailed tidal wave swept it away, and the Forty-fourth Congress came in to illustrate the meanness and the baseness of the meanness and the baseness of the

Never was there a Congress which had a more signal opportunity of contrasting its fidelity, ability and patriotism with the record of its predecessors, and never has there been a Congress whose record has been a more complete and pitiful failure. On general principles, the possibility of evolving any ideal legislation out of the resources of Democracy was to be doubted, and the personal character of the new Congress did not promise much. We failed to understand why four years' fighting as a rebel Brigadier and ten years' sulking as an unrepentant rebel should qualify any one to make laws for the country, and we had seen too much of Democracy here at home to rate its ability or its honesty very highly. It would be easy to elect a better Congress than the Forty-third had been, but it could not be done by sending a collection of Confederate Brigadiers, small country lawyers, average ward politicians and professional "reformers" to Washington to legislate under the stimulating influences of malice, cupidity and ignorance.

The fact has more than justified the worst anticipation made beforehand.—We are spared the necessity of specifying the offenses of the Forty-fourth Congress by the reflection that the popular verdict which placed these men in power has already been reversed, and their barren scepter snatched from them after the first humiliating failure of a single session. It is not a strange thing in the history of constitutional government that power should be taken away from a party which in sixteen years of undisputed sway had fallen into errors and excesses. But it is almost without a precedent that a party which had been swept into power on a wave of popular feeling, and which had entered upon the discharge of its functions with every prospect in its favor, should have been repudiated, and should have had seven-eights of its majority wiped out before it had had a chance to repeat in a second session the follies of the first session. After this verdict from the people it is not worth while to waste words in characterizing the conduct which compelled such hearty condemnation, and if we have no reason to expect anything brilliant from the Forty-fifth Congress, we are justified in asserting that it must be better than its predecessor, since it cannot be worse.

**Don't be Humbugged.**—There are parties making the rounds through the city just now—as there are every year about this time when gas bills have been very high—putting in patent burners at 50 cents each, or \$3.00 per dozen, by telling people that they would save 50 to 33 percent. of gas, which is not so. The undersigned have the same burners, and have had them for a year, and all we ever charged to put them on was 33 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. We have also a much better burner, which is made only of brass and copper, instead of iron, consequently it cannot corrode, and can be regulated by anybody to burn as much or little gas as is wanted, which we sell at the same price.

March 5-dw H. MUELLER & CO.

SHAKESPEARE says, "Care is no cure, but rather corrosive, for things that are not to be remedied." We cannot associate care and corrosion, however, with H. T. Harbott's Toilet Soap, for it is care and is deliciously emblematic. This new toilet soap is the highest achievement of a well-known manufacturer, for its perfect purity and pleasant reaction on the skin are combined with a sweet natural odor.

## TO THE SUFFERING.

Pains in Back, Head, Heart, Jungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbo, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous and Kidney Diseases, positively cured by Dr. FILTER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial and Vegetable Liver Pills. A Physician's specialty 43 years. Never fails when taken as directed.

D. A. STONER, Agent for Decatur.

Nov. 22, '76 dw

Best Brooms in the market for 20cts. apiece, at

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## THE INAUGURATION

## ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

## Imposing Military and Civic Display.

## Vice President Wheeler's Address

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At 10 today, President Hayes, accompanied by his son and Senator Sherman, left the residence of the senator for the executive mansion, where he was met by ex-President Grant. There were also present the vice president elect and commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the blue parlor, and passed some time in conversation.

In the meantime a grand inaugural pageant had gathered about a mile distant from the white house, started with their flying banners and bands of music.

Lieut. Col. Grant, and Col. Amos Webster, special aids to the president of the grand parade, reported that the procession was approaching. The carriage of ex-President Grant was standing at the door, and without any delay, the president, escorted by the ex-president and Senator Morrill, took seats there in, and driving to one of the gateways, awaited the approach of the military escort. After a few moments the procession, Gen. Whipple, grand marshal, moved by the executive mansion, coming in the following order: Adjutants Generals and aides to the Grand Marshal.

First division, Bvt. Major General W. H. French, commanding; band of Second United States Artillery, battery of United States Armory, First, Second and Third regiments.

Second division, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel Charles Haywood commanding; band, battalion of U. S. Marines.

Third division, Col. Robert J. Fleming commanding; band, Washington Light Infantry Corps, band, State Fencibles, band, band, Wacawee Legion, Washington Light Guard, Washington Artillery, First Battalion District of Columbia, colored Columbus Cadets.

Here the distinguished party, awaiting within the gateway of the executive grounds, passed out and took a place in the procession, no halts being made, the procession following the carriage, with citizens on foot.

On either side of the carriages came the civil part of the procession, embarking citizens, officials on horseback and on foot. After these came the Fifth division. It was headed by a fine band of music, and contained the following political associations.

Young Men's Republican Club, of the District of Columbia, Harran Club, of Philadelphia, National Veteran Club, German Republican Club, D. P. Pamoney Republican Club, of Maryland, Republican clubs of the District of Columbia.

The fire department of the district closed the procession, which was fully minutes in passing the executive mansion.

The Columbia cadets had an ovation, Gov. Hartraff marching at the head of the Hartraff club, was greeted with applause.

The president's carriage, was, of course, exceedingly conspicuous in the line, and was the first object of attraction, and its occupants were hailed with cheers.

Holders of cards of admission thronged the approaches to the senate long before the doors were opened, and the senator galleries were soon filled to repletion. Mrs. Hayes, occupied a seat in the private gallery, her son Scott sat on her left, and Mrs. Senator Sherman on her right. Miss Fannie Hayes and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman.

The diplomatic gallery was occupied by ladies of the Diplomatic Corps.

All Ministers and attendants were in full diplomatic uniform, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with orders and decorations.

When the Diplomatic Corps had taken places assigned them, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the supreme court, all in their robes of silk, entered, and were escorted to seats arranged in the space in front of the senator's desks.

At precisely 12 the president appeared at the main entrance of the chamber, arm in arm with General Grant. As they proceeded down the aisle to their seats, the senators rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats, and the galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs.

After the organization of the senate, Vice President Wheeler entered the chamber escorted by Senator McCrory of Kentucky, and his appearance was greeted with applause; proceeding immediately to the chair on the right of the presiding officer. He at once began his address to the senate.

At this close the oath of office was then administered by President pro tem. Ferry, and his first official act was to direct the sergeant at arms to proceed with the programme of the inaugural ceremonies.

## PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS. We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office.

Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties.

I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should induce us to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country.

Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my own predecessors, I will now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I am now with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government so far as depends upon the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation.

## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Pacification of the country upon such principles and by such means as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which passed over the Southern States still remain.

The lamest and easiest

in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, and to the end that we may not have merely a united North or united South, but a united country.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform, not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointments itself is the reform that should be through a radical and complete return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government.

They never expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public offices should owe their whole service to the government and to the people.

They meant an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpeached, and the performance of his duties satisfactory.

They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on nomination of a member of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments.

The fact that both political parties of

such importance prior to election gave a prominent place to the subject of a reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those

I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures.

It must be regarded as the expressed and united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States, of necessity

owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labor of political party members, which will cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization, but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. If the furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years: the depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interest throughout the country, which began September, 1873.

That there are indications all around us of a coming change to more prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected with it and with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that, in my judgment, the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperity's time.

The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times and promptly converted in coin.

I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of early resumption of specie payments, and am satisfied not only in this wise, but the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed.

The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to the new and incomparably best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds.

The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of result, for the first time in the history of the country.

It had been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the question of disputed votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose.

That tribunal was composed of men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties.

Its deliberations were entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public.

For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the action of the Senate in the trial of the Electoral votes.

After a few minutes Mr. Wheeler entered the chamber leaning on the arm of McCrory, of the committee of arrangements, and was escorted to the desk of the presiding officer, when Mr. Ferry said: "I have great pleasure in presenting the vice president of the United States."

Senator Gordis objected to the oath being administered, and said he objected to having been sworn in because the Senate knew there were two legislatures in Louisiana, and should be referred to the committee on privileges and election for a report.

Senator Anthony submitted a resolution that oaths of senators-elect in all disputed or contested states be upon the table until to-morrow.

After some discussion the resolution of Senator Anthony was agreed to.

Mr. Kellogg was not sworn in.

Senator Spencer objected to the oath being administered to the senators-elect from Alabama and Mississippi, John T. Morgan and L. Q. C. Lamar, on account of the evidence now before the committee on privileges and elections.

The credentials were therefore laid on the table until to-morrow, and the oath was not administered to them.

The President, pro tem., announced that there were two sets of credentials from South Carolina, and there was but one vacancy.

Senator Gordis objected to the oath being administered to any one claiming a seat from that state, and the credentials of Corbin and Butler were laid over until to-morrow.

Lafayette Grover, the senator elected from Oregon, not responding to the call for his name, and the senators not objected to having been sworn in, Senator Ferry asked if the vice president of the United States was ready to take the oath of office.

After a few minutes Mr. Wheeler entered the chamber leaning on the arm of McCrory, of the committee of arrangements, and was escorted to the desk of the presiding officer, when Mr. Ferry said: "I have great pleasure in presenting the vice president of the United States."

After the organization of the senate, the president addressed the members of the Senate.

He then addressed the members of the House.

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## HAYS &amp; BARTHOLOMEW'S

## ONE-PRICE CASH

## Dry Goods House

Have a new stock of Domestic Goods, such as PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, DENIMS, JEANS and CASSIMERES, bought before the advance in Cottons, and are very cheap.

Have just received an Elegant Assortment of LADIES' NECK WEAR, the new style LACE LACE BIB COLLAR, SILK and LACE FICHUS, RUCHINGS, LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, SILK and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

300 pieces EMBROIDERY—the handsomest ever shown in Decatur for the price; and the best FRENCH WOVEN CORSET for 50 cents you ever saw.

## HAYS &amp; BARTHOLOMEW.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 13, 1877—d&wtf

## S. EINSTEIN'S

## CHEAP

## Dry Goods House

I have on hand a complete stock of DOMESTIC PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, and a full line of DRÉSS GOODS of all descriptions, which I will offer at Great Bargains until the first day of April, in order to reduce my stock before buying Spring Goods.

Call and examine my prices, at

## NO. 21 NORTH WATER ST.

Decatur, Feb. 21, 1877—d&wtf

## The Light Running Singer Sewing Machines.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE

# House

estic Goods, such  
RTINGS, TICK-  
L CASSIMERES,  
Cottons, and are

nt Assortment of  
new style LACE  
LACE FICHUS,  
RS and CUFFS,  
NDKERCHIEFS,

the handsomest  
e price; and the  
SET for 50 cents

ORTHOLMEW.

EIN'S

# House

stock of DOMES-  
TABLE LINENS,  
and a full line of  
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the first day of  
stock before buy-

rices, at

WATER ST.

sewing Machines.

EXAMINED THE

SINGER!

IDERS, HEMMERS,

Machines.

SPECIALTY.

READ.

at the SINGER OFFICE,

EET, DECATUR.

UME, Gen'l Agent.

SOAP

It is made of PURE VE-

the natural healing qualities of

the earth combined with good

processes as in the case of

not perfectly hardened. Made

and retail grocers.

LUE GLASS.

ine French Cobalt

Glass, all Sizes, at

LIDDLE'S.

LOCIPEDES !

he Boys. Best and

est in Decatur, at

LIDDLE'S.

Y CARRIAGES !

t LIDDLE'S.

at the present, or at

future time, you in-

to have a Baby Car-

don't fail to look at

large assortment of

Stylish, and low price

At LIDDLE'S.

ful Cut and Engraved

Glass Table Ware,

At LIDDLE'S.

your Doors and Windows

LAk PROOF with the

NT BURGLAR PROOF

at

LIDDLE'S.

DEMPONITION NOTICE.

John Wm. Cora, Adolphus V-

Mrs. Martha Clark and Mary J.

and when we may appear

hereby notified that as soon as

and town law for state, county and

and in the public interest law, on

13 day of June, A. D. 1875, for the

or the year 1875, I purchased

described tract of land, to

a part of section 8, township 14,

containing five acres, and that the

the redemption thereof from said

repose on the 23d day of June, A. D.

ADAM DORN

w. w.

G. P. ROWELL &amp; CO., New

for pamphlets of 100 pages, containing

200 newspapers, and estimates

cost of advertising.

Oct 16 dft

LINN &amp; SCRUGGS.

I have begun to deliver ice, and will supply all who leave their orders at Keeler's Flat Store.

My ice is the best ever put up in Decatur, and will be supplied at very low rates.

D. A. MAFIT

Jan 30 1876 62 n.

CITY DEPARTMENT

When you want breakfast bacon or sugar cured ham of superior quality, call on Niedermeyer, near the mound.

Choice peachblow potatoes and other vegetables, at Newell &amp; Hammer's.

Bendix & Co. keep very choice tea and coffee at their new store at the corner of South Main street and the Old Square.

D. M. Barnett is still the people's manufacturer, by dispensing groceries and provisions to the public with a liberal hand.

A full line of Wall-Paper, at Bishop &amp; Stoy's.

Feb 23 dft

H. Post sells all the latest musical publications, either in book or sheet form.

California wine bitters at Armstrong's, and the best tonic in use.

An exchange has the following profound paragraph on the lemon, which we give, as it may call to mind on the part of some of our readers their experience with lemon peel on the sidewalk.

Look at the compensating power of natural laws. You squeeze a lemon into a small glass of punch, which excites the cerebrum, stimulates the cerebellum and invigorates the medulla oblongata. But the peel of the same lemon, cast on the sidewalk, causes some man to slip down and break his leg, thereby giving the doctors a job.

Complete stock of Queensware, cheaper than ever, at Bishop & Stoy's.

Feb 23 dft

From Argents we learn that typhoid fever is very prevalent in that vicinity, several persons now being very sick with it. Farmers in that vicinity have done some plowing, and are actively engaged in preparations for putting in their seed.

The election up to eleven o'clock this forenoon proceeded quietly. The different candidates and their friends are putting in vigorous work, but good nature generally prevails.

2 p.m.— Quite still prevails around the polls, and the indications now are that a very light vote will be cast. Of course, but little is known as to who is ahead in the race for the respective offices, but it is quite certain that somebody will be elected.

**Wanted.**—An energetic traveler for the State of Illinois, to sell on commission the world-renowned French Blacking of Jacquard Pere & Fils, and the celebrated Combination Blacking Brush. Address box 138, Station A, New York. March 6 d2d

**Inaugural Celebration.**—The Republicans of this city celebrated the inauguration of President Hayes last evening, by the firing of cannon and a big bonfire. The streets were alive with people, and everybody seemed to be in the best of spirits, and the affair passed off in a very quiet way without any disturbance. So far as we have learned, there was not even a war of words. The drum corps was out and marched about town, and in its perambulations came around and serenaded the REPUBLICAN office.

**Monthly Meeting.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Decatur Building and Benefit Association takes place this evening at the County Treasurer's office.

**Minstrels.**—On Friday evening of this week our citizens will be favored with an entertainment by Billy Emerson's splendid minstrel troupe, than which there is no better in the country. Those who enjoy a side-splitting laugh and want to pass an hour or two in a pleasant enjoyable way, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to see Billy Emerson and his company.

**Temperance Meeting.**—There will be a meeting of the Woman's Temperance League in the lecture-room of Stapp's Chapel on Thursday afternoon of this week, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance of the members of the league is requested.

**New Shoe Store.**—Homer B. Montgomery, formerly clerk in Wessels' shoe store, more recently of Lincoln, is fitting up the store-room next door east of the postoffice, and will soon occupy it with a large stock of boots and shoes.

DIED.

At her husband's residence on East William street, on the morning of March 6th, Miss J. C. Jones, daughter of R. L. Perry, Esq., of this city, aged 23 years and seven months.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends of the family are invited.

Mrs. J. leaves a young child, her husband, and her father's family, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a most estimable lady, and her early death will be sincerely lamented by all who knew her.

Seize the present hour, rather than trust in the lease to any future good, along the wise Roman poet, Horace!—This pregnant advice to enjoy life as we go along cannot be too earnestly enjoined on all. Among many other practical rules helping toward so desirable an end, there is none with so wide a range, and genuine force as—use none but B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

100 Dozen French Corsets, at 75c and \$1.00, just received—the handsomest, best and cheapest corset ever sold.

Oct 16 dft

LINN &amp; SCRUGGS.

AN 8,000 MILE CHASE AFTER A MURDERER

His Capture and Return

The facts concerning the finding of a dead body near Milwaukee, Platte county, on the morning of the 5th of January last, the identification of the body as that of a Frenchman who had formerly worked for E. F. Delbridge, near Blue Mound station, the suspicious circumstances attending to one Huffman, who had been the working companion of the Frenchman, together with his sudden departure for the far west soon after—all these have been detailed in our columns heretofore, and therefore need not be enlarged upon now. The capture of Huffman in Oregon, by Marshal Haworth, of this city, was also announced in our columns over two weeks ago, and the arrival of the officer and his prisoner sailed in the *Ajax*. The voyage to San Francisco was a stormy one, and occupied ten days. After resting a day in San Francisco the overland journey was begun on Wednesday of last week, and ended by a safe arrival in Decatur yesterday afternoon. Huffman was lodged in jail here, and will be taken to Mounticello to-morrow.

A reporter of this paper visited Huffman forms a narrative of almost dramatic interest, and adds new laurels to Marshal Haworth's reputation as a shrewd detective. After picking up the bits of evidence which connected Huffman with the murder, and in obedience to the request of the authorities of Platte county, he took the case in hand. By means not necessary to detail here, he learned that Huffman and Delbridge left the home of the latter in company, with the intention of going to Oregon or California. He endeavored to overtake them at St. Louis, by the aid of the telegraph, but was a few hours too late. He concluded to follow them, the only means of identifying the man he was after being a photograph and the knowledge that he had with him a zinc-coated trunk. Armed with a requisition from Gov. Culom, he started on the 27th of January. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he found that the two men had registered their names in the shipping office, and had gone to Portland. He took the first steamer for that place, arriving there on the 18th of February. The same day he received a telegram conveying the information that they had been in Salem. Accordingly, he went there on the 14th, and, in company with the Marshal of the city, endeavored to get track of them. But no hotel register bore their names, and the Salem officer proposed to give up the search in despair. Haworth told him that the men had certainly been there, and he proposed to find them. He went to work "on his own hook," and at a German boarding house he first got on their track, by pretending to be a settler in search of a suitable location. He inquired if there had been any Illinoisans about there recently, and learned that two men from this state had stopped there in the latter part of January. The drayman was found who had taken their trunks to the depot, and he remembered that one of them was covered with zinc. Learning that they had gone to Oregon City he next went to that place. By pursuing the same course followed at Salem he soon found himself on the right track. The keeper of the boarding house where they stopped informed him that Delbridge had been negotiating for the purchase of some land about six miles from that place, and that Huffman was in the employ of a man named Meyers, some twelve miles distant. Haworth was also shown the identical zinc trunk which he had been following for four thousand miles, and which had been left with the hotel-keeper by Huffman. Securing the services of a Portland policeman named McCoy, for the purpose of serving the warrant, the Marshal started in a hark for the cabin of Meyers, who was engaged in getting out ties for the railroad company. They arrived at the cabin late in the afternoon, and found nobody but Mrs. Meyers and her children about the premises. Haworth at once made known his business, and found out that the long sought murderer was at last within his grasp. He told the woman that Huffman was a murderer, and that it was a wonder her husband had not been murdered already, and she became as white as a sheet. He told her to go about her household duties as usual, and not to allow the children to go out where the men were at work, so as to give the alarm. The officers secreted themselves, and they had not long to wait, for it was nearly supper time. Presently the wood choppers made their appearance, and Haworth says that when his eyes fell on Huffman he could scarcely restrain himself from springing upon him and securing him at once. But the woman's reflection convinced him that he had better wait until his man came into the house, where there would be less chance of escape, for he did not want to lose him now, after such a protracted chase. He waited until Huffman stepped inside the door, when he sprang upon him and had him handcuffed in less time than it takes to tell the story.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES is past, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, or your system wasting under cancerous disease. It is, however, unsurpassed, both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe disease of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, thus curing pimpls, blotches and eruptions, and causing even great eaters to heal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. John A. L. Dawson, student of Dr. Moore & Barnes, departed for Cincinnati last night to attend the lectures of the Cincinnati Medical College. May he receive "Light from the East," though it come through "Blue Glass."

REMOVAL.—J. P. Smallwood has removed his stock of clothing to the second building east of the Postoffice, on Prairie street, Decatur, Ill., where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, and as many new ones as feel like giving him a call.

BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The sale of seats for Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture will commence to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, at Abbott's jewelry store; none will be sold until that hour. Everybody should be present who wish to secure seats. The seats are so arranged that the speaker will be in full view from any part of the audience.

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## The Daily Republican.

To W. H. Hazen or whom it may concern:  
You are hereby notified that at sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1874, I, M. P. Murphy, having described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 10, in Band's Addition to the city of Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1877.

M. P. MURPHY.

To Joe Shueburgh or whom it may concern:  
You are hereby notified that at sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1874, I, M. P. Murphy, having described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 10, in Band's Addition to the city of Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1877.

M. P. MURPHY, Assignee.

Feb. 12-1876.

To M. V. Gidley or whom it may concern:  
You are hereby notified that at sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1874, I purchased the following described lots, to-wit: Lots 7 and 8, block 1, in Band's Addition to Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1877.

M. P. MURPHY.

To W. H. Friend or whom it may concern:  
You are hereby notified that at sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1874, I purchased the following described lots, to-wit: Lots 7 and 8, block 1, in Band's Addition to Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1877.

M. P. MURPHY.

Feb. 12-1876.



## R. C. CROCKER,

## NO. 9.

## WATER STREET.

Now controls and operates the following lines:

Toledo to St. Louis ..... 434 Miles  
Toledo to Hannibal ..... 483 Miles  
Toledo to Quincy ..... 474 Miles  
Toledo to Keokuk ..... 489 Miles

Connecting in Union Depots at

Saint Louis, Hannibal,

Quincy and Keokuk,

To and from all Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,  
Kansas, Texas, Nebraska,  
Colorado and California,And forming the Leading Thoroughfare be-  
tween the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic, and all other points in  
New England, enabling passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE!"

to reach the principal cities in the East and  
West and every place of interest on either line.  
No change of car between Cleveland and St. Louis and Atchison (8½ miles), and be-  
tween Toledo and Kansas City (70 miles).  
All Express and Pullman sleeping cars fully  
equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's lately improved Air  
Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler,  
rendering a serious accident almost impossible.

Price of Farm Land \$25.00 per acre payable  
by installments, within the period of four years.  
In this case, the amount to be paid to the  
owner of the land will amount fully to

much as \$100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Grow-  
ing, can become familiar with it in a short  
time by account of surroundings.Five Acres, One Acre, and Town Lots, in the  
City of Vincennes and Vincennes, also

Vincennes.

Whilst visiting the Centennial Exhibition,  
Vincennes can be visited at small ex-  
pense.A paper containing full information will  
be supplied to you free of cost.The following is an extract from a descrip-  
tion of Vincennes, published in the New  
York TRIBUNE, by the well known Agricul-  
tureist, Solon Robinson.All the farmers were of the "we to do"  
type, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gar-  
dening, have grown rich. The soil is loam,  
varying from sandy to clayey.It is well supplied with small  
streams and occasional wet meadows, in  
which deposits of peat or muck are stored,  
sufficient to fertilize the whole upland sur-  
face. The soil has been exhausted of its nat-  
ural fertility.

Allen's STRENGTHENING CORDIAL cures

Female Complaints, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

and strengthens the whole system, acts upon

the secrete organs and allays inflamma-  
tion.

Allen's STRENGTHENING CORDIAL has

been used to cure malarial disease,

in the bones, as it removes from the

system the producing cause.

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Allen's STRENGTHENING CORDIAL acts as

a tonic to the nerves, the most delicate

parts of the body, health and vigor to

the nerves and brain, blood-vessels, heart

and liver. When taken you can feel its

life-giving properties more than any other

medicine in the world.

Allen's STRENGTHENING CORDIAL is within

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